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Coleman, Watson E.

Patents and how to obtain
them; a book for inventors

[Washington]

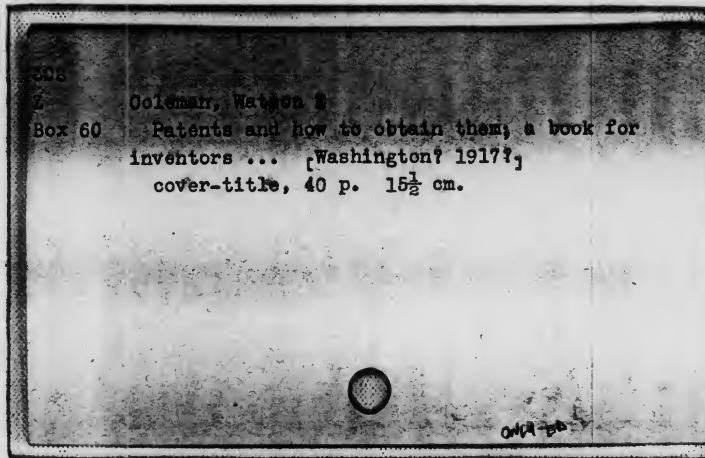
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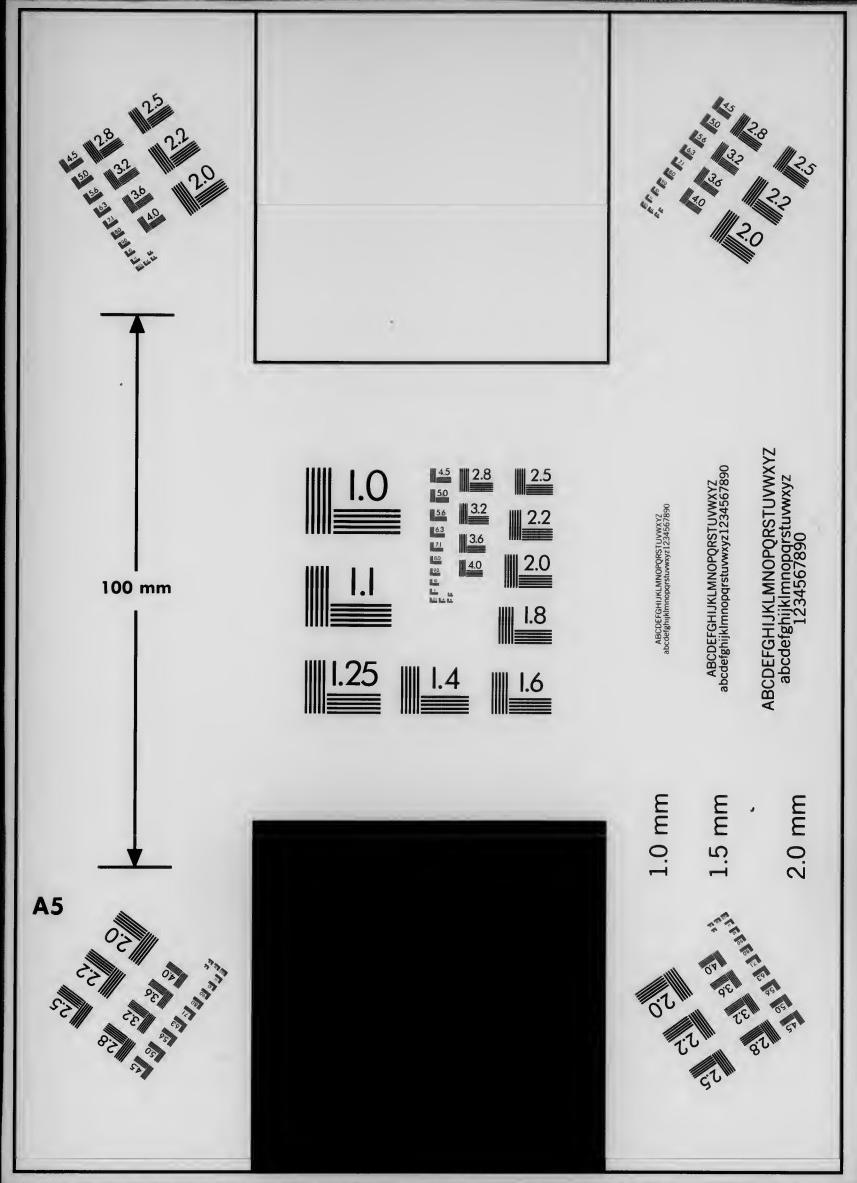
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PATENTS AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM

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Rev 60*

A BOOK FOR INVENTORS

WATSON E. COLEMAN
PATENT LAWYER

622-624 F Street N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS TRADE-MARKS DESIGNS
LABELS COPYRIGHTS

WATSON E. COLEMAN
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN
AND FOREIGN PATENTS

MEMBER OF THE BAR OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES

BONDED Patent Lawyer in the Rand-McNally Directory of Bankers and Attorneys, Published by Rand-McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill., the bond being issued by The American Surety Company of New York City. Also guaranteed and recommended Patent Attorney in the Bankers Register and special list of selected lawyers published by the Credit Company, Pontiac Building, Chicago, also recommended Patent Lawyer in Sharp & Alleman's Directory of Lawyers and Bankers, published at Philadelphia, Martindale's American Legal Directory of New York City, and the Con. P. Curran Directory of Bankers and Lawyers, published at St. Louis.

All Business Given Prompt
and Proper Attention.

Cable Address: "Waco" Telephone Main 7147
622-624 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

PREFACE.

This book, as its title signifies, is published for the purpose of imparting to inventors, manufacturers, and others interested in patents for inventions, and in trade-marks, designs, copyrights, prints, and labels, useful information, suggestions, and advice which will enable them to determine how to proceed to properly protect their interests.

Those to whom the receipt of this book for inventors is in the nature of an introduction, are especially referred to the long list of testimonials of clients all over the country whom I have satisfactorily served in the past, and whose continued patronage is evidence of the high standard I maintain in my dealings with them.

My practice, owing largely to these satisfied clients and my earnest endeavor to at all times merit confidence, together with services that have been faithfully, diligently, and competently performed, has increased greatly, and, in order to give full measure of the conscientious care and personal skilled service which each individual case requires, I have deemed it advisable to take into partnership Mr. Frederick S. Stitt, who has had long and active experience in patent law and practice. As announced in the "Washington Post" of June 11, 1912:

"Since January 1, 1912, Mr. Coleman has had associated with him Mr. Frederick S. Stitt, who has had many years experience in patent law and practice. Mr. Stitt is one of the foremost practitioners before the Patent Office, and has prepared and prosecuted applications for patents on many of the most intricate inventions for which patents have been granted. He has had a long, wide and successful experience in the practice of patent law before the United States courts, having been engaged in the prosecution or defense of suits involving patent rights worth many millions of dollars. Mr. Stitt is a graduate of Dickinson College, of Carlisle, Pa., with three degrees, viz.: Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts. He is also a graduate of the law department of Georgetown University, and was a degree of Master of Patent Law conferred upon him by George Washington University of the District of Columbia."

All inquiries concerning patents and similar matters will be fully and promptly answered, and every effort put forth to procure for every invention submitted a patent that will "Protect and Pay."

Watson E. Coleman

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

PATENTS TRADE-MARKS DESIGNS
LABELS COPYRIGHTS

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Watson E. Coleman



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Cost of Procuring a Patent and How to Proceed.

The total cost of obtaining a patent on a simple invention, through my office, is \$65, which sum covers an attorney fee of \$25, cost of a sheet of drawing \$5, Patent Office filing fee \$15, and Patent Office final fee \$20. The final fee of \$20 does not have to be paid until within six months after application for patent has been allowed.

This is the very lowest price that can be fixed for good and efficient work, and no inventor who hopes to reap financial benefits from his invention expects or will accept any other kind.

Where an invention is not a simple one, the cost of a patent is, of course, greater, for each sheet of Official drawing costs \$5, and every inventor will appreciate the fact that the attorney fee in such cases must be more than \$25 to compensate for the larger amount of time and care required in preparing the specification, in drafting and preparing adequate claims, and in skillfully prosecuting the application to allowance. For example, the inventor would not expect an attorney to charge the same fee for preparing, filing and prosecuting an application for patent on a complex and intricate machine, and some small device or tool having only four or five parts to describe and illustrate. It will always be found that my charges are very reasonable for doing efficient work and, if you procure a patent, you will desire it to be as broad and valid as can be obtained, so as to fully protect the invention and operate as a safeguard against infringement.

Send as complete a description of your invention as you can, either by model or by making a pencil sketch which you can readily make, with a brief written statement as to construction and operation. A model is not necessary, provided your invention is such that a pencil sketch can be made; in many instances a photograph will be sufficient, but a pencil sketch is preferable.

Upon receipt of description, I will promptly make a careful and expert examination of the same and write fully stating whether or not, in my opinion, a patent can be obtained. For this examination and opinion I make no charge.

This examination does not, however, include a search of the Patent Office records of United States patents, nor does it include the furnishing of copies of patents already granted in the United States showing the inventions coming nearest to the one submitted. Where the inventor desires a careful and thorough examination of the Patent Office records, the cost is \$5, which sum includes the cost of printed copies of the patents found already on record showing the inventions that come nearest to his invention.

While my preliminary examination, based on long experience, is in some instances sufficient to determine the question of patentability, I will always be pleased to make a careful and painstaking search of the Patent Office records and furnish printed copies, as above stated, in all cases where \$5 is remitted.

In fact, I recommend that this special preliminary examination be made in all cases. The reason for this is that a mere opinion of an attorney cannot be depended upon, because a large number of patents have been issued by the Patent Office, and, therefore, no matter how long an attorney has been in practice, or how much experience he has had, he cannot possibly tell, in many instances, with any reasonable degree of certainty whether there is or is not in the Patent Office a patent or patents that will prevent the patenting of any particular invention, unless he actually makes a *thorough* search of the Patent Office records. You can at once see the wisdom of this, for if there is anything on record in the Patent Office that will prevent the obtaining of a patent, the inventor wants to know it before spending his money applying for a patent.

Inasmuch as the \$5 paid for the examination of the Patent Office records can thereafter be applied on the cost of the patent, if taken out through my office, the inventor really gets the search of the Patent Office records free of charge, and, in addition, he gets printed copies of the patents already granted showing the inventions found on record coming closest to his invention.

Where an inventor does not care to see copies of the patents coming nearest to his invention, and does not care to advance the \$5, he can send description of the invention, and I will examine it and report my personal opinion, and if there is any doubt in my mind as to whether a patent would be granted, he can then send \$5 if he wishes to do so and I will search the Patent Office records and send him the printed copies and render another opinion as to patentability, based on what the records show to have been already patented. As above stated, the \$5 paid for searching the Patent Office records and for copies can be applied on the cost of a patent if one is applied for through my office, hence the full search and cost of copies is free to the inventor if he applies for a patent.

About Sending Drawings or Models.

It is not necessary to send a model in any case where the inventor can make large pencil sketches showing the construction of the invention. Accompanying the sketches should be a brief statement of the operation and advantages of the device. All sketches should be large enough so all the details will be apparent, but they need not be elaborate, as all I need is sufficient to enable me to catch the idea and understand the construction and operation of the invention. In many instances good, clear photographs will suffice. The name and address of the inventor should always be placed on models, drawings or photographs. Where models are sent it is not necessary to go to the expense of

an elaborate one. The mere fact that the workmanship on a model is rough does not matter, and it may be made of any desired size and material.

Schedule of fees for designs, trade-marks, prints, labels, and copyrights:

	Attorney fee.	Drawing.	Gov't fee.	Total.
Design, 3½ years..	\$20	\$5	\$10	\$35
Design, 7 years..	20	5	15	40
Design, 14 years..	20	5	30	55
Trade-Mark	15	5	10	30
Prints and labels. 14			6	20
For preparing and recording assignments..			6	
For registering copyright.....				10

What Patents are Saleable.

The inventor will please bear in mind that to sell a patent he must have a good one. *A poor patent is practically worthless and cannot be sold at any price.* That is the reason many patents cannot be sold at all. *They are not good patents.* If you have an invention, place it in the hands of someone who will procure a valid patent. Do not place it in the hands of attorneys who will turn it over to young and inexperienced clerks. You are entitled to good service, and good service costs but little more than the poor. If you get into litigation, or have legal business at home, you naturally employ a competent lawyer to attend to the matter for you, and the same is just as essential regarding patents as anything else.

Selecting an Attorney.

Get a patent lawyer; why get a patent agent, and why get a company to obtain a patent for you? Lawyers who are lawyers in all the word implies, have generally no such word as "company" in their firm name. They give the full name of each member of the firm, so that the client knows whether he is employing a lawyer or a real estate agent or any other agent. In purchasing merchandise one can buy of a company, as the purchaser sees what he is get-

ting, but in employing a lawyer it is decidedly different, as every business man well knows. It is doubtful if you can find in your home town any law firm with the word "company" attached to or connected with it. We cannot impress this too strongly upon an inventor. An inventor desires to realize substantial financial benefit from his invention. He cannot do it unless he has a valid patent. The patent law is intricate and technical, and each application for patent is critically examined by the members of a corps of Official Examiners, who possess a high degree of ability and are experts on inventions that come in the division or classification upon which they act. It, therefore, stands to reason that, as these Examiners are clothed with judicial authority, the application should be prepared and prosecuted by an attorney skilled in the law and the technicality of the patent practice.

The United States Supreme Court has said that "*The growth of the Patent System in the last quarter of a century, in this country, has reached a stage where the variety and magnitude of the interests involved require security, precision, and care in the preparation of all papers on which the patent is founded.*"

The advantage of employing a Washington Patent Attorney is obvious from the very fact that such an attorney is here on the ground where he can give his personal attention to prosecuting an application and does not have to act through an associate or representative as an attorney living remote from Washington must necessarily do.

In writing to me your letters come direct to my office and are opened by me and given my personal attention and consideration. My office is only a few steps from the Patent Office, and I can, therefore, give personal supervision to any business entrusted to my care. If you employ an attorney remote from Washington he must either come here in person, or handle the matter by correspondence, or through some associate located in Washington.

Relative to attorneys, the Commissioner of Patents, in the Official Rules of Practice, says:

"As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specifications and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will, in most cases, be of advantage to the applicant, but the value of their services will be proportionate to their skill and honesty, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection."

I shall be glad to give prompt and proper attention to any business you may place in my hands, and I am sure you will be well pleased and satisfied with my services, as my object and aim is to procure patents that will thoroughly protect every novel feature of the invention, and act as a safeguard against infringement. My success in securing patents that afford ample protection is due to conscientious, untiring effort, and to high-class service of which clients receive the benefit.

"No Patent, No Pay."

A word about the "No patent, no pay" and similar schemes. The attorneys who take business on the plan of "No patent, no pay" argue that theirs is the best plan, because, if you pay an attorney in advance he will not get the patent out so soon, and he will not try so hard to get it. But this reasoning is illogical and fallacious. If you have need of an attorney in your home town, do you go to one who will work the cheapest and who will take cases merely for the purpose of getting the practice, and who will demand no fee unless he wins your case, or who resorts to other cheap dickerings as an inducement to get your business? No. You go to a first-class lawyer and one in whom you have confidence and can trust, knowing you will get just treatment, and that when you pay your fee he will give your case the attention it deserves and needs.

You do not pick out some cheap lawyer who has neither the experience nor the ability to attend to your business as it should be conducted. You pick out a good, substantial and reliable lawyer of ability. In applying for a patent you should do the same thing. The very argument used by the "No patent, no pay" attorneys turns right against them, because, if you send them your business on that plan, as soon as they have a single claim allowed, they can cancel out all the rest of your claims and take that one, as that is enough to insure the issuance of your patent, whether it is worth the paper it is written on or not. They have fulfilled their agreement and got you a patent, but that patent may be entirely worthless. As they take the business on the basis of "No patent, no pay," why should they continue to prosecute your application until ALL the claims have been allowed that can be allowed? And, as they get no fee at all unless they do get an application allowed, who is going to pay them for all the work and expense on cases they do not get allowed? Does anyone want to pay for the time spent on some application other than their own? Someone has to make up the deficiency. Whereas, the lawyer who is paid his fee is in duty bound to keep prosecuting your application until he gets all the claims allowed that can be allowed. He is in duty bound to give you diligent and efficient work. You have made no cheap dicker with him; he has been paid for his services, and he is, therefore, required to see to it that your application is not passed to issue until you have as many and as broad claims as can be obtained. He is under obligations to give you a PATENT THAT PROTECTS. He gets pay for his work, and, therefore, he can afford to give more time and attention to it than he can where he gets pay for only a part of the work he does. He is not putting in his time

working on applications that he may never get allowed and may never get any money out of, but, as he has his pay for ALL his work, he can give it all his very best attention. And he can act with just as much promptness and dispatch as the "No patent, no pay" attorneys, and he is better equipped to do so, for he gets pay for all he does, and he does not do work for one inventor for nothing and then charge another one a fee. The "No patent, no pay" attorney gets no pay unless he gets the application allowed, and, therefore, if he gets one application allowed, and another not allowed, he must make up on the allowed one, or do business at a loss, for it is a fact that where patents are taken out for a total cost of only \$65, the attorney must get his pay or he is working for too small a sum. The attorney fee is only \$25, and if he gets one case allowed and another not allowed he has been putting in his time working on TWO cases for only one attorney fee, and you, may be the one who is paying that fee—paying your own fee and that of the other man.

Another most serious objection to the "No patent-no-pay" plan is that the attorneys and companies engaged in such practice become encumbered with so large a proportion of hopeless cases which they still continue to prosecute rather than return the fee, that they have not time in which to promptly prosecute the patentable cases, and the result is that the man who files an application for a patentable invention under this plan, not only pays for the prosecution of the other man's unpatentable case, but also suffers greatly by the delays caused by the effort to prosecute such cases. This evil is so serious and has grown to such proportions that the Patent Office is making every effort to have the patent law so amended as to require patent cases to be prosecuted in less time than is now allowed.

The companies and individuals who advertise to procure patents or refund the fee are in the same class as the "No patent, no pay" attorneys.

About Raising Money to Procure Patents.

Some inventors have good inventions, but not the means to pay for a patent. A good plan for those to adopt who wish to raise money to procure a patent is to get some fellow-townsman, neighbor, or friend in whom the inventor has confidence, and who knows of the practicability and utility of the invention, to advance the necessary funds to pay for the patent and take an interest, by assignment, in the same.

Send Your Data to Me.

An inventor runs great risk of losing his invention if he explains it to others before taking steps to secure his rights. You may send descriptions, sketches, photographs, or models of your invention to me in perfect confidence that your interests will be safeguarded, and that your business will be treated as strictly confidential. You can then, with a much greater degree of safety, take steps to secure the means for prosecuting your application for patent. Delays in procuring patents prevent many inventors from realizing from their inventions. I not only engage to procure patents that protect and pay the inventor, but also engage to do it promptly.

Be Prompt to Protect Your Invention.

It is of the utmost importance, under the rules of the Patent Office and the decisions of the courts, that an inventor, when he has completed an invention, should file his application for patent at once. The patent law is construed and applied strictly in favor of the inventor who exercises diligence in reducing the invention to practice. The filing of an application for patent is a constructive reduction to practice, which is of

the utmost value to the inventor in the event that some other person should also claim to have made the same invention. He who first files an application for patent has a great advantage over the tardy inventor who files his application subsequently, and many a valuable patent has been lost by delays. An advantage of even a single day may secure a valuable patent which would otherwise be lost.

The Sale of Patents.

If the inventor has a patent, and wishes to sell it, one of the best plans to pursue is to get copies of the patent and send to manufacturers of articles along the direct line of the invention.

I place patents taken out through my office before manufacturers or others who may be interested therein, and do anything I reasonably can to aid a client in making a sale of his patent if he cares to sell.

It is fair and reasonable to presume that this may be of great benefit in case you should desire to sell your patent.

All the service many of the patent attorneys render an inventor is to procure his patent. They will not undertake to sell the same for him, or aid him in obtaining some financial return for the money expended, as a reward for his genius.

Good patents on valuable inventions are often worth a great deal of money, but, even if the invention is a valuable one, if the patent does not properly protect it, the fruits of the genius of the inventor are oftentimes lost to him forever. He may disclose and give to the world a valuable invention, the result of his skill and ingenuity, without receiving proper recompense therefor because his application was improperly prepared and unskillfully handled by an attorney who possessed neither the experience nor the ability to properly prosecute the application to a successful termination.

I will be pleased, if the inventor wishes it, to place his patent before prominent manufacturers of the article covered by the patent, for a commission of ten per cent of the net purchase price in case I make a sale, no charge to be made unless the sale is effected. Or I will send to the inventor the names and addresses of prominent manufacturers and he can correspond with them with a view to selling his patent.

I have a classified list containing the names and addresses of practically all the manufacturers in the United States, aggregating more than half a million.

I am frequently receiving letters from manufacturers and others who state they wish to purchase good patents on good inventions that they can place on the market, and the names and addresses of these persons are also furnished to my clients.

Undoubtedly the quickest and easiest method of disposing of a patent is to submit the same direct to the manufacturers who are interested in the article covered thereby, and probably more patents are disposed of in this way, and at a better price, than by any other method.

Patents.

A patent is a grant by the United States, under laws enacted by Congress, to an inventor of the exclusive privilege of making, using, and vending, and of authorizing others to make, use, and vend, the subject-matter of an invention. They are issued for a term of seventeen years, and can be renewed only by an Act of Congress.

Rejected and Defective Cases.

Where an inventor has applied for a patent himself or for any other reason is unable to get his application allowed through defects in the preparation of the specification or claims, it is advisable to employ a competent patent lawyer to prosecute the application to successful termination.

Applications are frequently rejected by the Patent Office when, by proper management, they might have been allowed, and this is particularly the case where the papers have been prepared by an unskilled person or by an incapable attorney.

Frequently inventors file their own applications and, unless they are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the Patent Office, they invariably receive a rejection. Delay in replying to the action of rejection, within a year from the date, constitutes abandonment of the application. Action should be promptly taken after each rejection.

I will be pleased to give prompt attention to the prosecution of rejected cases, or cases that have been delayed because of improper preparation or prosecution, and my charges for this work are very reasonable. Inventors having rejected applications should write to me with the assurance that they will receive a prompt reply and that the business, if placed in my hands, will receive prompt and careful attention. I have succeeded in obtaining patents where other attorneys have failed as shown by unsolicited testimonials.

Caveats.

The law permitting the filing of Caveats has been repealed. The only purpose of the caveat law was to enable an inventor who had not completed his invention to file a caveat, with the idea that a patent for the same invention would not be granted to another party without notice to him, during the pendency of the caveat. The law was very unsatisfactory in its workings, and did not afford the protection desired, and was practically a waste of money. The only way to secure any protection is to file an application for a patent. This secures all the advantages of a caveat, and a great many additional advantages.

Trade-Marks.

A trade-mark is a name, sign, or symbol, used in connection with any article of merchandise

to distinguish it from other like articles on the market. The first move to make before putting any article of merchandise extensively on the market is to select or adopt some valid trade-mark and have it registered in the Patent Office. Registration of a trade-mark is essential for many exceedingly practical reasons. It establishes the validity of trade-mark, and it puts a trade-mark on record and prevents it from being used or imitated by competitors. Another great practical advantage of registration is that it enables its proprietor to bring suit against infringers, if a suit becomes necessary, in a United States Court, rather than in a State Court. This in many cases enormously reduces the cost of litigation to the trade-mark proprietor where a trade-mark is being infringed. If you register your trade-mark you are practically certain that it is a legal trade-mark and that you have a right to it. If you apply for registration, no competitor can get a similar mark registered for the same class of goods without your being notified and given an opportunity to show your prior right.

The cost of a trade-mark is very small, only \$30.00, and it pays the biggest dividends of anything that I know on the investment. Nearly all the articles of trade so extensively advertised in the papers and magazines are protected by registered trade-marks, and many of these trade-marks are worth enormous sums. No one can safely establish a large business on a proprietary article or any article of commerce under his own name alone, because the Courts will not protect a man in the use of his own name against some competitor who associates with himself a person of the same name. To be legal a trade-mark should be a non-descriptive, purely arbitrary word or words, sign, symbol, picture, monogram, autograph, or any combination of two or more of them. Rubifoam, Excelsior, Eureka, Cuticura, Rising Sun, Ceres, Ariadne, Uneeda, Sozodont

and the like non-descriptive, fanciful names, are examples of legal trade-marks.

I pay careful attention to trade-mark business and have a large trade-mark practice. If you are using a trade-mark which you have not registered, write to me about it. I also assist in the selection and adoption of trade-marks. The term granted by registration is twenty years. The value of a trade-mark on a good article of merchandise which is extensively sold cannot be overestimated. Frequently the value of the trade-mark and the good will in such a business is very much greater than that of the entire plant and all the capital invested in the business.

Many articles, and especially many compounds and medicines which are not in themselves of sufficient novelty to be patented, can be for all practical purposes perfectly protected by a good registered trade-mark.

Compounds.

Various compounds, such as medicines, healing lotions, cements, soaps, oils, ointments, polishing mixtures, and in fact all new and useful liquid and solid compounds may be patented.

Many of the most valuable compounds on the market today have been protected by patent and have brought enormous fortunes to the inventors. Such articles of commerce as Sododont, Pearline, Rubifoam, Litholin, Sapolio, Cresoline, Jap-a-lac, Kretol, Alabastine, Coca Cola, and many others are protected by patents, and double protection and business advantages are obtained by registering a trade-mark as well as by patenting any new and useful compound.

In sending description of a compound, etc., make a written statement of the quantity and name and particular purpose of each ingredient used and the manner of compounding same, and also state the use of the complete preparation. It is essential to be exact in making this statement, and to state fully just what is used and what is done to bring about the desired results.

Cost of a patent on a compound is \$75, which sum covers the attorney fee of \$40, and Patent Office fee of \$35; \$20 of the last-named fee may be paid at any time within six months after the application for patent has been allowed.

Design Patents.

A design patent may be procured for any new and original design for an article of manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo, or bas-relief; any new and original configuration for the printing of woolens, silks, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print, or picture to be used on or marked into any article of manufacture or commerce, or any new and original ornamentation of any article of manufacture.

They are often very valuable for the purpose they are intended to serve. Any new and ornamental device may be the subject of a design patent, even though it is the subject of a mechanical patent. Such patents are more particularly intended to protect articles of ornamentation and attractive configurations, and also important configurations of utility. Design patents may become very important factors in the manufacture and sale of articles susceptible of protection thereby. They are granted for terms of three and a half years, seven years, and fourteen years, and the total cost is as follows:

Three and one-half year term.....	\$35
Seven year term.....	40
Fourteen year term.....	55

Copyrights.

Under the new copyright law, copyrights can be obtained not only by citizens of the United States, but also by citizens or subjects of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica, The Netherlands, Cuba, China, Norway, Japan, Austria, and some other countries.

Copyrights may be obtained for books, periodicals, contributions to periodicals, lectures, sermons, addresses, dramatic compositions, musical compositions, maps, works of art, models or designs for works of art, reproductions of a scientific or technical character, photographs, prints and pictorial illustrations. Dramatic and musical compositions may be copyrighted in advance of publication. All copyrighted books and other works must be published, printed and bound in the United States. The entire cost of a copyright is \$10, and the term is 28 years, with the privilege of renewal. Existing copyrights can be renewed by application one year before expiration. A mere name or title cannot be copyrighted. It can only be protected by trade-mark registration. (See Trade-marks.)

Prints and Labels.

Prints and labels are subject to the copyright laws and may be registered in the Patent Office. The terms "print" and "label" are nearly synonymous, the distinguishing feature being that a print is an artistic production which is not placed upon a commercial article itself, but has reference thereto, such as an advertisement thereof, while a label is an artistic production which is applied directly to a marketable article or to packages containing the same, to indicate the contents, name of the manufacturer or distributor, the place of manufacture, the quality of the goods, directions for use, etc.

The cost of registering a print or label is \$20, which sum covers the attorney fee and the Patent Office fee.

Before a print or label can be registered it is necessary to deposit in the Patent Office ten copies thereof.

Pure Food and Drugs Act.

In view of an order promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is no longer possible to register labels and to obtain serial numbers therefor under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

Time Required to Procure a Patent.

Inventors frequently ask how long it takes to procure a patent. It is impossible to state with certainty owing to the variation in the number of pending applications in the different divisions of the Patent Office at different times. Each application, when filed, awaits its regular turn in chronological order. It is taken up as soon as the work ahead of it is completed, and there is no unnecessary delay unless it is occasioned by failure of the attorney to promptly act when the status of the application requires him to do so.

In some of the divisions, at times, applications wait only a few days before they are taken up. At other times the divisions are crowded with work, and it takes two or three months, or even longer, to reach an application.

A fair average of the time is probably one month, although it may take two or three.

Appeals, Interferences and Infringements.

It sometimes becomes necessary to appeal from the decision of the Primary Examiners in order to obtain the patent and, in such event, the inventor, if he takes the appeal, is put to some additional expense; but those instances are very rare and in every case I advise the client just what the appeal will cost, including the Government fee. I render opinions upon questions of infringement and the scope of Letters Patent, take charge of the prosecution or defense of infringement suits and interferences between rival applicants, and offer my services as patent counsel to manufacturers and others interested in the industrial arts, particularly attorneys in general practice who, as a rule, recognize that this branch of the law is a specialty and requires a special knowledge of the technicalities involved.

Marking Inventions "Patented", "Patent Applied For", Etc.

When an application for patent on an invention has been filed in the Patent Office, the law gives the inventor the right to mark "Patent Applied For", or "Patent Pending", on the invention, and frequent use of these words is made by inventors who wish to place their inventions on the market without waiting for the issuance of patents. By thus marking inventions notice is given the public that applications for patents on the inventions are pending.

However, before placing an invention before the public, it is well for every inventor to first determine whether or not he wishes to apply for patents in any foreign countries, for the reason that when an invention is once made public in this country, the foreign patents may be invalid, even if obtained. Every inventor should carefully weigh the proposition of foreign patents before making his invention known.

The word "Patented" can be rightfully used only when a patent on the invention to which it is applied has actually issued from the Patent Office.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

An invention of sufficient merit to warrant a United States patent is generally of merit to warrant a patent in some of the most important of foreign countries.

The reason why it is considered advantageous to take out patents in foreign countries is because abroad Americans are looked upon as possessing inventive ingenuity in a marked degree. Industrially and commercially, this country has met with pronounced success, and progress in invention has given it universal fame throughout the world. Because of this, American inventions are looked upon with great favor in many countries, and instances are numerous where they have brought in immense sums of money in royalties and sales abroad.

Applications for patents in foreign countries should be filed prior to the issuance of the United States patent, for, in most foreign countries, a patent is invalid and, therefore, worthless, unless the application is filed before a patent issues elsewhere. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that foreign applications be filed as soon as possible after the filing of the application in the United States Patent Office.

Do not overlook the importance of applying for foreign patents and the advisability of doing so PROMPTLY. If you will let me know the names of the countries you select, I will quote the lowest combination rates consistent with first-class work. Where an inventor decides to take out patents in several foreign countries at the same time, a material reduction is made in the cost, and I will be glad to quote rates on any combination of countries which an inventor may name.

Canada.

The total cost of a six year term Canadian patent on a simple invention is \$50, which sum covers the Government fee, attorney fee, and the cost of the drawings. Two additional terms or extensions may be obtained by the payment of \$20 for each term. This makes the total length of a Canadian patent eighteen years.

Inventors will find it of advantage, if they contemplate taking out a Canadian patent, to file, within three months from the date of the United States patent, a notice of intention to apply, for the reason that if this notice is not filed in time anyone can commence the manufacture, in Canada, of the article covered by the United States patent and the inventor has no redress. The total cost of this notice is \$3, which includes the attorney fee for preparing same, and the Patent Office filing fee.

England.

England is one of the wealthiest and most populous of countries, and, owing to the vast

manufacturing interests there, American inventors frequently realize splendid returns as the result of protecting their inventions in that country. As Great Britain includes England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man, the great importance of securing a patent there is at once obvious, the population being about forty millions and the total cost of a patent on a simple invention being only \$75, which covers the attorney fee, cost of drawings, and the English Patent Office fee. Term of patent, fourteen years.

France.

A patent in France includes all her colonies, and as France ranks high in mechanical progress, as well as American inventions are looked upon there, as well as in England, Germany, and Belgium, with much favor, it is well for inventors to consider the advisability of procuring protection in France. Total cost of a French patent is \$75, covering all expenses. Term of patent, fifteen years.

Germany.

The German Empire ranks very high in industrial importance among the other countries of the world, and, as the total cost of a patent there is only \$75, including Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden, and Bavaria, and all German colonies, the attention of inventors is respectfully invited to the great importance attaching to substantial protection there on any invention of merit. Term of patent, fourteen years.

Belgium.

In this country where there is much manufacturing and industrial progress, the total cost of a patent is only \$45, and consequently there is every inducement to an inventor to protect his invention in Belgium. Term of patent, twenty years.

The combination rate on Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium, where all these countries are taken, is only \$225 for a simple invention.

Russia.

The cost of a Russian patent, which includes Poland and Siberia, is \$100; term, fifteen years. The importance of obtaining a patent in this country will be obvious from the fact that the population is at least three times as large as that of any other European country.

Australasia Commonwealth.

The total cost of a patent in Australasia Commonwealth is \$100, including payment of taxes for seven years; term of patent, fourteen years, and covers Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania. The Australian colonies are prosperous and great strides have been made in late years toward the development of the great natural resources therein. The population is increasing rapidly, and the introduction of good inventions is demanded by the increasing activity and commercial pursuits. This country should particularly welcome all kinds of carding, cloth finishing, knitting, spinning, weaving, and wool treating machinery; also all kinds of gold mining machinery; also machinery for iron mining and the treatment of iron ore, and also for making all kinds of iron and tin products.

Mexico.

A Mexican patent costs \$75, and the term is twenty years. This is a good field for all kinds of mining machinery, and also all improvements in railway apparatus and, because of the close proximity of this country to the United States, inventors should find it advantageous to procure Mexican patents, especially on all inventions which might be used to good advantage in that country.

New Zealand.

The total cost of a patent, on a simple invention, in New Zealand, is \$65, which covers all costs and taxes paid for four years. Patents on inventions which would probably find favor in

the Australian Commonwealth ought to meet with equal adoption in this country, which is making rapid advances in development.

Inventors are respectfully solicited to write for single and combination rates on any foreign countries, as there are many others in addition to those heretofore named, and in some of these the inventor may wish protection. My fees for obtaining patents in all foreign countries having patent laws are as moderate as consistent with high-class service, and poor service is expensive at any price. The validity of patents in foreign countries, as well as the United States, depends largely on the skill with which the specifications and claims are prepared and the manner in which the application is presented and conducted.

Persons contemplating taking out foreign patents should bear in mind that, with the exception of Canada, the application must be lodged in the foreign Patent Office prior to issuance of the United States patent, otherwise said foreign patent may be invalid. The Canadian patent laws provide that an application may be filed within a year after the issuance of the United States patent, but no other foreign countries have this provision, consequently inventors should see to it that their foreign applications are filed before their patent issues in this country.

The following is the cost of a patent, on a simple invention, in the countries named. When patents are desired in two or more, a reduction in the cost can be made:

Europe.

Austria—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$75.

Denmark—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$75.

Hungary—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$75.

Italy—Term, 6 years; cost, including taxes, \$75.

Norway—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$75.

Sweden—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$75.

Portugal—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$75.

Spain—Term, 20 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$75.

Switzerland—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$70.

Turkey—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$125.

Roumania—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$100.

Finland—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$80.

Luxembourg—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$55.

Asia.

India—Term, 14 years; cost, including taxes paid four years, \$75.

Ceylon—Term, 14 years; cost, including taxes, \$125.

China—\$100.

Japan—Term, 15 years; cost, including taxes paid one year, \$90.

Africa.

Rhodesia—Term, 14 years; cost, including taxes paid three years, \$125.

Cape Colony—Term, 14 years; cost, including taxes paid three years, \$120.

Natal—Term, 14 years; cost, including taxes paid three years, \$125.

Egypt—Term, expires with United States patent; cost, \$75.

Transvaal—Term, 14 years; cost, including taxes paid three years, \$90.

Central America.

Honduras—Term, 14 years; cost including taxes paid three years, \$175.

Nicaragua—Term, 5 and 10 years; cost, ten-year patent, \$225.

Costa Rica—Term, expires with United States patent; cost, \$150.

Panama—Term, from 5 to 20 years; cost, including taxes paid three years, \$200.

South America.

Brazil—Term, 15 years; cost, including one year taxes, \$125.

Argentine Republic—Terms, 5, 10 and 15 years; cost, \$90, \$150, and \$225, respectively.

Chili—Term, 10 years; cost (taxes paid), \$200.

Peru—Term, 10 years; cost (taxes paid), \$200.

Colombia—Terms, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years; cost, \$140, \$175, \$250, and \$300, respectively.

Uruguay—Terms, 3, 6 and 9 years; cost for longest term, including taxes paid one year, \$200.

Paraguay—Term, 10 years; cost, including all taxes, \$225.

Bolivia—Terms, 3, 6 and 10 years; cost (no taxes), \$200.

Venezuela—Terms, 5, 10 and 15 years; cost, \$150, \$200, and \$280, respectively.

Ecuador—Terms, 10 and 15 years; cost, taxes all paid, \$150 and \$175, respectively. (I do not recommend applying for patent in Ecuador on any invention, as patent laws and decisions are uncertain according to advices from counsel in South America.)

Guatemala—Terms, 5 and 10 years; cost, including taxes all paid, \$225 and \$350.

Salvador—Term, 20 years; cost, including five years' taxes, \$225.

West Indies.

Cuba—Term, 17 years; cost, \$100.

Jamaica—Term, 14 years; cost, \$140.

Trinidad and Tobago—Term, 14 years; cost, \$150.

Barbadoes—Term, 21 years; cost, including seven years' taxes, \$100.

Bahama Islands—Term, 21 years; cost, including seven years' taxes, \$150.

Bermuda Islands—Term, 14 years; cost, \$150.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read the following extracts taken from comparatively recent letters from pleased and satisfied clients, and see what they say about my work and promptness.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, June 1, 1915.

"Your letter at hand containing notice of allowance of my patent. Please accept my sincere thanks for your prompt and careful attention."

D. ARTHUR LEWIS,
c/o Los Angeles Military Academy.

RARITAN, ILLINOIS, June 8, 1915.

"I must congratulate you on the speed in which you obtained the patent for me."

JETHRO DAVIS, M. D.

GRAYVILLE, ILL., June 9, 1915.

"I am much pleased with your good work and will be glad to recommend you to anyone wishing to employ a patent attorney."

OSCAR SHARP.

GOLDEN SALES COMPANY,
Mail Dealers,
3120 West 84th Street.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 12, 1915.

"I am in receipt of the patent papers, and wish to say that your work has been prompt and thorough and satisfactory in every way."

J. R. GOLDEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 16, 1915.

"I received yours of the 10th with official notice of allowance of my application for patent, and am well pleased with the manner in which you have handled this matter."

W. NORTON,
2801 Market St.

BUTTE, MONTANA, June 22, 1915.

"The patent has been received, and I wish to thank you for securing it in such a prompt and able manner."

JOHN F. NETTLE,
P. O. Box, 1057.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 30, 1915.

"I have this day received official papers covering patent, and wish to thank you for your very efficient service in handling the case, which was started and closed within a period of four months."

J. W. ST. CLAIR,
603 Pine St.

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY,

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., July 7, 1915.

"The official notice of allowance of my application at hand. I wish to thank you for your prompt and efficient service in the matter, and I shall always take pleasure in recommending you as a patent attorney. As a mechanical engineer I can the more readily appreciate your services from a technical viewpoint."

H. M. SOMERVILLE.

SIDELL, ILLINOIS, July 20, 1915.

"I received my patent and am well pleased with the efficient manner in which you conducted the business."

D. H. RINEHART.

HOQUAM, WASH., Aug. 12, 1915.

"My patent has been received and, after studying it over carefully, am more than pleased with it. The principle seems to be thoroughly covered from every point, and I assure you that your efforts in my behalf are fully appreciated."

FRED B. HUNTINGTON,
705 Lincoln St.

NORTHVILLE, N. Y., August 12, 1915.

"I have received my patent and wish to express my thanks for your very efficient service. I will gladly recommend you to others."

MRS. KATE L. SHERWOOD,
R. F. D. 1.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., August 16, 1915.

"I received the patent which you obtained for me and want to thank you for your promptness and good judgment throughout. I will recommend you to others."

NORMAN L. BEATTY,
303 Oakland Ave.

FRANKFORT, INDIANA, August 22, 1915.

"I am pleased with the way you have handled my work, and I will recommend you to others, for you have proved yourself honest and prompt."

ROSCOE PURDUE,

R. F. D. 6.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 24, 1915.

"I received your letters of recent date and patent papers, and I thank you for the good and prompt service you rendered us in getting our papers through with so broad a claim."

H. F. JOSEPH,
921 West 2nd St.

DENVER, COLORADO, August 28, 1915.

"I received the patent today, and I want to thank you for the thoroughness of your work."

LEO I. STEVENS,
1263 Galapago St.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, August 28, 1915.

"I am in receipt of your letter, with the official notice from the Commissioner of Patents, showing the allowance of my application for patent. I selected your name from among a group of other attorneys, because of your advertising which I desired to see the usual impossible promises made by other attorneys, and this appealed to me. I placed my trust in you, and I can truthfully say that it was not misplaced. I am more than pleased with the speed and dispatch exercised by you in so successfully handling this application for me."

CLINTON C. SHATTUCK,
1611 E. Ohio St.

MIDDLETON, PA., August 30, 1915.

"I want to thank you for your good work in securing my patent. It has certainly been very satisfactory."

WARREN J. SCHREINER,
Dauphin County.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, September 1, 1915.

"Your letter received, with notice of allowance from the Commissioner of Patents, and I wish to thank you for your prompt attention to my case. I am well satisfied with the work you have done for me."

JOSEPH W. MCLEAN.

HAMILTON, MISSOURI, September 7, 1915.

"Your letter received, together with notice of allowance of application for patent. You can rest assured you will be given my future business, as I highly appreciate your promptness and ability, which brings swift and satisfactory results. The success of the inventor frequently depends greatly on promptness and ability of attorneys to whom he submits his patent affairs."

EDISON MCFEE,
R. F. D. No. 1.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, September 9, 1915.

"Received the papers of patent allowed, and thank you for your good success and prompt attention. We will be glad to recommend you to anyone."

W. J. HOWE and J. M. PEARRING.

HAWLEY, MINN., September 21, 1915.
"I desire to thank you for your good work and
success in securing my patent." H. HOEGLUND,
Route 4.

HAWKEYE, IOWA, September 21, 1915.
"Received the notice of the allowance of my application. Was surprised at the speed with which it was handled." GEORGE E. ALTON.

(Application was allowed in one month after filing in the Patent Office.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 22, 1915.
"I am very well pleased with the way you handled my business, and if I have any more inventions to patent will give you the work." V. Y. VITEK,
239-241 Main St.

BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA, September 27, 1915.
"I received your letter with my notice of allowance of a patent, and wish to thank you for your prompt and business-like way of handling same." JOHN W. CARNAHAN.

LOOMIS & KNOLLENBERG,
Attorneys at Law,
Fourth Floor, Capitol Building,
El Paso, Texas.

EL PASO, TEXAS, September 30, 1915.
"We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. Harris, in which he says, regarding your work in preparing the application papers, that he appreciates the "very careful preparation of my indicating devices for filing in the Patent Office. I consider this the most important invention I have applied for. He has very carefully drawn the specifications, and what is of the utmost importance, as any inventor of extended experiences knows, the claims are clear, broad and completely cover the case, without claiming more than is due me. An over-claimed case is as bad as one that is under-claimed, and all any one should want is what is justly due them. The part that is primary is fully and intelligently claimed, and the other is claimed by strong combination claims." LOOMIS & KNOLLENBERG.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., September 30, 1915.
"Your letter to hand, with the official receipt, in the matter of my application for U. S. patent. I congratulate you on your business-like method of doing things. You surely go after matters with a vim." J. M. DAVIS,
Carlton Ave.

EAGLE GORGE, WASH., October 2, 1915.
"I have received the U. S. and Canadian patents, and am very much pleased with your splendid system of work." W. J. WEST.

ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO, October 4, 1915.
"I received your letter of September 25th with the greatest of pleasure, and was surprised at such quick work and that you have done so well." LAWRENCE R. I. HUNTER.

STAUNTON, VA., October 13, 1915.
"I am very much pleased with your work and could expect none better." THOMAS O. PRESTON,

809 N. Augusta St.

DENVER, COLORADO, October 13, 1915.
"You are undoubtedly the best patent lawyer ever. The idea of you getting every word, without any change whatsoever, of the entire twenty-three page application, granted and allowed, complete and entire, without the sacrifice of a single clause or claim—that is what rivets and clinches our attention to your sterling worth and attainments. And, directly relating to that which I have just expressed, it is a thoroughly complete and all-embracing application." WILLIAM H. EADER,

1373 Humboldt St.

PLEASUREVILLE, KY., October 26, 1915.
"I heartily thank you for your promptness, and assure you that your work has been far ahead of my expectations. I shall be delighted to recommend your service at any time or to anyone." Q. L. SPARKS.

SOMERSET, MICH., October 26, 1915.
"I am in receipt of the notice of allowance of the application for patent, and wish to thank you very heartily for the prompt service you have given me. I will recommend you to anyone wishing the services of a patent attorney." OLAND BOLEY,

Box 23.

PINEVILLE, LOUISIANA, October 26, 1915.

"I received my United States patent, and am more than pleased with the straightforward way you do business."

J. D. BRADY.

BANNOCK, OHIO, October 28, 1915.

"Allow me to thank you for your good service in attending to the patenting of my invention. Being well pleased, I shall take pleasure in recommending you to my friends."

A. A. WILEY.

JOSEPH KNITTEL SHOW CASE CO.,
Bank, Drug, Office and Store Fixtures,
Quincy, Illinois.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS, November 5, 1915.

"We have your favor of the 3rd instant enclosing patent granted to us on the invention of Mr. Schraag. Kindly accept our thanks for your attention to this matter, and if in the future we have any other articles to be patented will be pleased to refer them to you for the legal attention that they demand."

JOSEPH KNITTEL SHOW CASE CO.
per L. E. Lawrence.

COLFAX, ILLINOIS, November 17, 1915.

"I wish to thank you most heartily for the good services you have rendered me in pushing my application through. Your work has certainly been satisfactory. When in need of work along similar lines you may rest assured I will again call on you."

LLOYD L. MARKLAND.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, November 22, 1915.

"I am receiving letters from all over the country from patent lawyers making offers to take out foreign patents, but you have acted square in this business and I want no part of other lawyers. If they offered to take them out for nothing, I would not throw you over for any of them."

JOSEPH W. MCLEAN.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., November 26, 1915.

"Beg to acknowledge the receipt of my patent, and am very well pleased with the manner in which you have handled my business. Will recommend you to anyone I know who desires such services."

W.M. E. FISHER,
317 Laurel St.

ST. CLOUD, FLA., November 27, 1915.

"I am well pleased with your work for me, considering that every claim connected with the idea was allowed."

MRS. MARY GRAHAM,

P. O. Box 317.

ALLEN, TEXAS, November 27, 1915.

"I appreciate the way you have handled this business for me, and will gladly recommend you to others should I learn of anyone needing your services."

C. W. STOCKBURGER,

BOX 532.

STERLING, ILLINOIS, November 30, 1915.

"I want to thank you for the prompt and efficient manner in which you prosecuted my claim."

H. G. ANDREAS,

106 7th Ave.

THE IRWIN-HODSON COMPANY,
Lithographers—Printers—Blank Book Makers—
Stationers

Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, ORE., December 1, 1915.

"I received my patent yesterday and wish to thank you for your assistance. I am well pleased with everything, and hope that in the near future I will be able to patent another invention."

WILL T. TAYLOR,
694½ Everett St.

SHIEFFIELD, IOWA, December 4, 1915.

"Have received the patents O. K. and wish to thank you for your fine work and business methods. You have given me fine satisfaction as a patent attorney."

A. E. RICE,
c/o The Everrite Co.

INTER-STATE PNEUMATIC VALVE CORPORATION,
ELMIRA, N. Y., December 14, 1915.

"I wish to thank you for your help in obtaining my Canadian patent. We feel very grateful for your services in the past, and you may be sure if we have anything more in your line you will be consulted, as your work with us has proved very satisfactory."

C. H. THAYER,
708 Kinyon St.

HAZLETON, PA., December 16, 1915.

"I have received my patent. Please accept my thanks for satisfactorily handling my business, and it will be a pleasure to refer any future business to you."

MILES APPLEGATE,
534 South Poplar St.

CRESCO, PA., December 18, 1915.

"I wish to thank you for your prompt and efficient services."

MATH. H. JONES,
R. F. D. 1.

OFFICE OF STATE EXAMINER,
State of North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., December 20, 1915.

"I note that patent will issue January 11, 1916, which is very gratifying. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the excellent manner in which you have handled my case, and the ever-ready willingness to give your part to answer questions relative to my business before the Patent Office. I shall always be pleased to recommend you to anyone wishing the services of a reliable patent attorney."

E. A. THORBERG.

BISMARCK, N. D., December 20, 1915.

"Your letter with the official notice of allowance of our application for patent received. We wish to thank you for getting this application through, as we had doubt of getting patent on this application owing to the close resemblance of patents already granted along that line. We also wish to say that any other time that we have an application to file for patent it will be through you, for we do not know of any other that will do or give any better service than you, and will gladly recommend you to anyone wishing to apply for patent."

L. E. LARSON and ELMER BROWN.

UNION PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
Capital \$2,500,000.00.
General Offices, Masonic Bldg.,
Ogden, Utah.
Factory at Devil's Slide, Utah.

DEVIL'S SLIDE, UTAH, December 21, 1915.

"Received your letter with attached notice of allowance from the Patent Office. I am greatly pleased. I wish to give you my sincere compliments on the excellent way in which you handled this patent application, obtaining an allowance in the shortest time that I have ever experienced, and I can assure you that you will again hear from me when I have any other inventions to be patented."

ALEX. V. JENSEN.

BRANFORD, CONN., December 27, 1915.

"I have just received my U. S. patent, and thank you for your efficiency and promptness in securing same."

D. H. DONNELLY.

LINEGUIDE MANUFACTURING CO.,
160 North Fifth Ave.

CHICAGO, December 28, 1915.

"I wish to say further that in the future I expect to entrust all my patent cases with you, as I have tried a number of patent attorneys in the past twenty years, and must say that I am more satisfied with your services than with any of those with whom I have done business heretofore."

J. J. SNYDER.

KOL-ISK KURE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
Kol-isk Kolera Compound.

GETTYSBURG, SOUTH DAKOTA, Jan. 3, 1916.

"We acknowledge receipt of certificates of trademark registration. Should we have occasion for the services of an attorney in Washington, we shall certainly bear you in mind, as your services so far have been entirely satisfactory."

F. B. FISK,
President.

MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN, January 4, 1916.

"I received the United States patent, and am very much pleased with the prompt and efficient manner in which you conducted my application. It will give me great pleasure to recommend you to any person desiring to procure a patent."

SYLVESTER M. ROHRER,
1617 Columbus St.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LIBERTY,
Capital \$100,000.00.

LIBERTY, MISSOURI, January 10, 1916.

"Let me express to you our thanks for your very efficient services in our behalf, and if that opportunity arises, you may be assured that I shall be pleased to refer any of our friends to you that may have the need of your counsel."

FRANK D. HAMILTON,
Asst. Cashier.

PRINCETON, ILLINOIS, January 10, 1916.

"I have received my patent, and am highly delighted with the outcome. I want to thank you for your prompt attention to the work entrusted to your care."

MRS. M. F. HEATHCOCK.

OAKLAND, CAL., January 14, 1916.
"I am surely satisfied with your promptness and the way you have handled my business all the way through, and will certainly recommend you to others."
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG,
1504 Poplar St.

MOUNT UNION, PA., January 14, 1916.
"I wish to extend my thanks for the prompt way in which you secured the patent for me."
J. B. RUSSELL.

STAMFORD, NEBRASKA, January 15, 1916.
"I thank you for getting my patent through so fast. Your work was so good and clear, correct in every way, and there was no delay in anything. Thank you very much for being prompt."
JOHN NELSON.

WAPANUCKA, OKLA., January 17, 1916.
"I have had a good many tell me that they never knew of a patent being obtained in so short a time, and my reply to them is that it depends on the patent attorney who is handling the business."
JOSEPH FRANCIS.

WAVERLY, INDIANA, January 19, 1916.
"I thank you for the interest you took and the skill you showed in covering all the points claimed in my application for U. S. Patent."
CIRUS W. MACKENZIE.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, January 19, 1916.
"I received news of my application being allowed and wish to thank you for your success. I surely am well pleased with the way you have handled it."
GEORGE KENNEDY,
1416 Sycamore St.

BIDDEFORD, MAINE, January 25, 1916.
"Kindly accept my thanks for your prompt attention to my work. The device being so well protected, I will recommend you to anybody who makes inquiry of me for a patent attorney."
H. HEVEY,
20 Oak St.

MONROE, WASHINGTON, February 1, 1916.
"I thank you for your prompt and efficient work in securing my U. S. patent."
FRANK McCORMICK,
Box 616.

MANNINGTON, W. VA., February 9, 1916.
"My papers to hand today concerning my patent. You sure did get it through in record time. Filed the papers September 1, 1915, and on February 8, 1916, patent was granted. Many thanks for your diligent attention to the business."
GEORGE W. LONG.

OGDEN, UTAH, February 14, 1916.
"I am well pleased with the way you handle Patent Office work, and I feel I can recommend you to anyone wishing work of that kind."
HENRY ATWOOD,
256 21st St.

MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN, Feb. 20, 1916.
"I certainly appreciate your interest in my proposition, and if your claims are as strong as your attention to business is prompt, you should not fail to get me a good patent."
GEORGE W. COOK,
1221 Wilson Ave.

GLEN WILTON, V.A., Feb. 23, 1916.
"Notice of filing of my application was received a few days ago. I think it just to say that in counting time mail was in transit and time I was not acting on the matter, you have just consumed the same number of days as one other patent attorney consumed months in getting a patent of no greater difficulty so far along."
E. B. MCNEER.

SHELDON, IOWA, February 28, 1916.
"I wish to thank you for the prompt and efficient manner in which you have handled my work."
J. B. O'DONNELL.

HAIGLER, NEBRASKA, Feb. 28, 1916.
"I thank you heartily for your good work in my case and will surely stay with you."
ALFRED C. LEASURE.

J. R. DeNOYELLES,
Manufacturer of French Polish.
DETROIT, MICH., March 3, 1916.
"I want to thank you for being so prompt in attending to my patent business. I wish the other attorneys were as prompt. Some of them that I have done business with will not even answer my letters. You will get all of my business, and I shall recommend you."
J. R. DeNOYELLES,
794 Woodward Ave.

MARCUS HOOK, PA., March 8, 1916.

"I wish to thank you for the way you have handled my patent, which is to me entirely satisfactory."

JAMES M. CHESTNUT.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA,
Court Cumberland, No. 108.

R. S. GANDY, F. S.

VINELAND, N. J., March 9, 1916.

"I received my patent from the Commissioner of Patents and am more than pleased with your work."

R. S. GANDY.

MISSOURI STATE BROKERAGE COMPANY,

Merchandise Brokers

M. E. LESEM, Local Manager,
Offices: St. Louis and Cape Girardeau.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., March 13, 1916.

"I received the patent on my automobile tire, and wish to thank you, as I realize that the prompt allowance was due to your unexcelled service."

M. E. LESEM.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 14, 1916.

"I wish to sincerely thank you for the confidential and skillful manner exercised in preparing drawings, specification and claims of my invention, and thoroughness and promptness in prosecuting same before the U. S. Patent Office. You are assured of any future business I may have, and I will always be ready to highly recommend your skillful services at any time."

GEORGE E. HOAG,

419 Pearl St.

EAST RADFORD, VA., March 13, 1916.

"We received our patent, and are very much pleased with it in every particular, and especially in the strong, broad protection it carries."

J. T. DIXON and T. E. SLEED.

MELBETA, NEBRASKA, March 15, 1916.

"I received my patent and wish to thank you very much for the prompt and efficient manner in which you handled it."

E. W. GYSSLER.

TAMPA, FLORIDA, March 20, 1916.

"We note with pleasure the notice of patent allowed under date of March 11, 1916. To get a patent application through in eighteen days is surely going some."

W. F. BLANCHET,
312 Henderson St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 24, 1916.

"Your letter received, with the receipt from the Commissioner and the French Patent, for which please accept my sincere thanks. You may rest assured I shall be only too glad to recommend you to any of my friends for any business they may have in your line."

J. JOSEPH BROOKS,
304 S. 10th St.

CROSBYTON, TEXAS, March 27, 1916.

"I received my patent today, and am more than grateful to you for the way you handled the matter for me."

J. L. WILLIAMS.

WHITAKER, PA., March 28, 1916.

"Received my patent and must recommend you on your efficiency. Your work is deserving of the highest praise."

E. JACKSON.

SABETHA, KANSAS, March 29, 1916.

"I have received official notice of the granting of the patent, and want to register my gratitude to you for your able and efficient services in procuring the same for me."

M. H. KEELER.

MINER E. WORDEN,
Architect and Builder.

MONROE, PA., March 30, 1916.

"The rapid manner in which you are pushing my patent along is certainly a revelation to me. During my thirty years' experience in taking out patents, this is the first time I have not felt the waiting anxiety of previous years. I thank you for your prompt and efficient work."

MINER E. WORDEN,
67 South Cherry St.

HOMESTEAD, OKLAHOMA, March 31, 1916.

"I wish to thank you again for the way in which you have handled our application for patent, and I can assure you that you may consider both of us future clients."

H. F. DAVIS.

FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, April 3, 1916.

"I am pleased with your good work and promptness in procuring my patent."

F. A. NISLEY.

ARBY W. HODGE
Inventor and Manufacturer of
Hodge's Road Plane.
"The Plane that Planes."

CROMWELL, IND., April 6, 1916.

"Received your letter saying my patent had been granted. I want to thank you for the way you handled my work. You sure got results in short order. This makes the second patent I have applied for, and this one through you was granted in less than half the time the other was, so I surely appreciated your work and, believe me, if I have any more work, I shall give it to you."

ARBY HODGE.

RINGGOLD, KY., April 16, 1916.

"I wrote to a Congressman, asking for the name of a patent attorney of absolute integrity, and he gave me your name."

CHARLES T. HARP.

MEDFORD, WISCONSIN, April 19, 1916.

"I thank you for your prompt service in getting my patent, and you certainly shall have all my business."

DR. C. E. NYSTRUM.

(His application was filed March 25, 1916, and allowed April 10, 1916—sixteen days.)

UTICA, N. Y., April 19, 1916.

"I just received notice that my patent was allowed, and I wish to thank you most heartily for your excellent work."

WILLIAM C. MILLER,

706 Sunset Ave.

SAGINAW, MICH., April 20, 1916.

"I subscribe for the 'American Artisan and Hardware Record of Chicago'. They picture all the patents issued every week, and when I look over them and see how long it took some of them to get a patent, from the time the applications were filed, I often think that I am glad I placed my invention in your hands."

ROBERT J. SCHULZ,

1820 Mackinaw St. W. S.

TUNBRIDGE, VERMONT, April 21, 1916.

"I want to thank you for the excellent work and efficient manner in which you handled my application. If I have any more work, I will be pleased to have you handle the same for me."

HUGH WILLIAMS.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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WATSON E. COLEMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SOLICITOR OF U. S. AND FOREIGN PATENTS
622-624 F ST. NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**PRACTICE BEFORE THE U. S.
PATENT OFFICE A
SPECIALTY**

Practice before the United States Supreme Court, the Courts of the District of Columbia, and the Executive Departments.
Counsel in Patent Cases.

MSH 21426

**END OF
TITLE**